

PAR

Didst thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakespeare*
With such she must return at setting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior*
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and
he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him,
and, with tears of compassion, bewailed their infidelity.
Calamy's Sermons
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.
With me *partaker* in thy happiness,
When thou dost meet good hap. *Shakespeare*
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not
have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets.
Matthew xxiii. 30.
3. Accomplish; associate.
Thou contentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.
Psalms l. 18.
He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and
drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon*
PARTER. *n. f.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates.
The chief *partier* of the fray was night, which, with her
black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other.
Sidney
PARTERRE. *n. f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground,
that, for the most part, faces the fourth and best front of an
house, and is generally furnished with greens, flowers, &c.
Miller
There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your
makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and
sonnetteers. *Spektator, N^o 477.*
The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope*
PARTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one
side of the question more than the other.
Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the
law. *Mal. ii. 9.*
2. Inclined to favour without reason.
Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends,
and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in
punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed govern-
ments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke*
Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not critics to their judgment too. *Pope*
In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than
to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope*
3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not gen-
eral; not universal; not total.
If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with
an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an uni-
versal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge
from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it;
for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of
it. *South's Sermons.*
All discord, harmony, not under flood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope*
PARTIALITY. *n. f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal
state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, with-
out just reason.
Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and com-
plain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the
free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according
to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according
to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South*
As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead
the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies,
which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke*
TO PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To
make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and
not unworthy of general use.
Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unhooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare*
PARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.]
1. With unjust favour or dislike.
2. In part; not totally.
That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true
in its covert sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal
salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured
in the shadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*
PARTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separabil-
ity.
PARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.
Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together,
that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon*
The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty,
and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*
PARTICIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared
or partaken.

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Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with
this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by
created beings. *Norris's Miscellanies.*
PARTICIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Shar-
ing; having share or part.
During the parliament, he published his proclamation, of-
fering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *partici-
pant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted them-
selves. *Bacon*
The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of
more than monkish speculations. *Watson*
If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like
a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant*
of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer
in it to quicken it. *Hale*
TO PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participo*, Fr.]
1. To partake; to have share.
Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakespeare*
2. With of.
An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said,
that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he
participate of their wants. *Hayward*
3. With *in*.
His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton*
4. To have part of more things than one.
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals
both. *Bacon*
God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Denham*
Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended
and distributed equally through all, should *participate* of each
others colours. *Dryden*
5. To have part of something common with another.
The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local
motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon*
TO PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to
share.
As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no
man's good, which is not made *partaker* of Christ, neither
can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker*
The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without
Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with
them. *Camden's Remains.*
Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human comfort. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
PARTICIPATION. *n. f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]
1. The state of sharing something in common.
Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than
any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this
good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker*
Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *parti-
cipation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like
so many wild geese. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*
A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any
countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon*
2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something.
All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *parti-
cipation* of God himself. *Hooker*
Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the
supreme. *Stillington*
What an honour, that God should admit us into such a
blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury*
Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of
thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its
participation and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope*
3. Distribution; division into shares.
It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain
even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby
to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a
great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh*
PARTICIPIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of
a participle.
PARTICIPIALLY. *adv.* [from *participial*.] In the sense or man-
ner of a participle.
PARTICIPLE. *n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.
A *participle* as is a particular sort of adjective, formed
from a verb, and together with its signification of action,
passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time
thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things.
The *participles* or confiners between plants and living crea-
tures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in
their parts: such as, oysters and cockles. *Bacon*
PARTICLE. *n. f.* [*particula*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]
1. Any small portion of a greater substance. *There*

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From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses
had not given their commissioners authority in the least
particula to recede. *Clarendon*
There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or
too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so
much as any one *particula* of it, that mankind may not be either
the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estr.*
With *particules* of heav'nly fire, *Dryden*
The God of nature did his soul inspire.
Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particula* of light. *Blackmore*
It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length,
be improved to the discovery of the *particules* of bodies, on
which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*
Blest with more *particules* of heav'nly flame. *Granville*
2. A word unvaried by inflexion.
Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and
subtlety of wit to be a found believing christian, men were
not curious what syllables or *particules* of speech they used. *Hooker, b. v.*
The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not
as the modern languages, by *particules* prefixed, but by chang-
ing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*
Particules are the words, whereby the mind signifies what
connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations,
that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke*
In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particula*, consisting but of
one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty
several significations. *Locke*
PARTICULAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to single persons; not general.
He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing
with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it
was. *Sidney*
As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as
also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom
are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker*
2. Individual; one distinct from others.
Wherefore one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out
of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice, which
remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood
doth good. *Bacon*
This is true of actions considered in their general nature or
kind; but not considered in their *particular* individual in-
stances. *South's Sermons.*
Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular*
person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached
for that omission. *Dryden*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar.
Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that
he was very studious and learned. *Bacon*
4. Attentive to things single and distinct.
I have been *particular* in examining the reason of chil-
dren's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will
give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke*
5. Single; not general.
Rather performing his general commandment, which had
ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung
out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney*
6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him
from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.
PARTICULAR. *n. f.*
1. A single instance; a single point.
I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for
me to reveal. *Bacon*
Those notions are universal, and what is universal must
needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the
same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human
nature. *South's Sermons.*
Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind,
the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does
exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke*
And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *parti-
cular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other wo-
men, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and
import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be
in, to their husbands. *Locke*
The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all
the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Adliff*
Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift*
2. Individual; private person.
It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good
of the community. *L'Estrange*
3. Private interest.
Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to
destroy our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire
whereof poisoneth wherefore it taketh place; but the scope
and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and com-
mon good. *Hooker*
They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal,

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at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein
their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b. 5.*
His general lov'd him *Shakespeare*
In a most dear *particular*.
4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.
For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.
The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law
was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
6. Distinct not general recital.
Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them,
in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden*
PARTICULARITY. *n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]
1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.
So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the
greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *parti-
cularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney*
2. Singleness; individuality.
Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby
both general principles for directing of human actions are com-
prehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which
conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and
evil. *Hooker, b. ii.*
3. Petty account; private incident.
To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an em-
peror, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like
particularities only to be met with on medals, are certainly
not a little pleasing. *Addison*
4. Something belonging to single persons.
Let the general trumpet blow his blast;
Particularities and petty founds *Shakespeare Henry VI.*
To cease.
5. Something peculiar.
I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it
was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on
which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred
many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison*
TO PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particu-
lar*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.
The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize*
their abundance. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *par-
ticularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PARTICULARLY. *v. a.* [from *particular*.]
1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.
Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the crea-
tion, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some.
South's Sermons.
2. In an extraordinary degree.
This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a
great part of his character. *Dryden*
With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased,
both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to
the reader. *Dryden*
TO PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make men-
tion singly. Obsolete.
I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefra-
gable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*
PARTISAN. *n. f.* [*partisan*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd.
Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*? *Shakespeare Hamlet.*
2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.
Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had
hired men to be bound and punnioned. *Addison*
I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable
reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a
few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift*
3. The commander of a party.
4. A commander's leading staff. *Answer's.*
PARTITION. *n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.
We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakespeare*
2. Division; separation; distinction.
We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain
partition, although not to many in number as theirs. *Hooker*
Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakespeare*
The day, month and year, measured by them, are used as
standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from
them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*
3. Part